



A GANG OF NEGRO THIEVES.
They Are Broken Up by the Daring of a Boy Recruit.

It was the first day of April, 1862, that Company B, Ninth Kansas cavalry, commanded by Capt. A. C. Allen, was stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and were ordered to Atchison, Kan., on provost duty. After the company arrived at Atchison and went into comfortable quarters for the spring, the situation had been carefully canvassed and the trouble fully investigated. It was found that a large number of negroes in that vicinity were missing and that a band of bushwhackers had a rendezvous about 15 miles east of Atchison, at one time a great slave plantation, who were suspected of gathering them up for the purpose of taking them into Texas and there to sell them as slaves.

On the 19th day of March, 1862, Capt. A. C. Allen swore in two recruits who had come in from the far western part of the state of Kansas, known as the Hegwer brothers.

On the 5th day of May, says the National Tribune, Capt. Allen sent for the younger brother, Henry, who was but 17 years old and very small for his age, not over five feet five inches tall, weighed only a little over 100 pounds and looked to be not over 14 years old, as no one would have taken him for a soldier. Neither would anyone have believed him to have had the amount of experience that he had gone through. He had crossed the plains in '59 and also in '60, fought Indians

He answered, and told him the story that young Hegwer had given him.

The next morning when Hegwer got up he found no one on the plantation but the old man and an oldish lady apparently his wife and an old negro man and negro woman. Jack and Mike had got up early, left the place on horseback and returned again about three o'clock in the afternoon.

The next morning it was the same thing over again; they returned about the same time, loaded the wagon and drove off in the same direction. The next morning Jack and Mike left the same as before. When three o'clock came they did not return; four o'clock came and still they were not there. The old man was getting very nervous. He chewed his tobacco much faster and he spit his juice much farther and talked much louder. He finally came up to young Hegwer and said in a trembling voice:

"I reckon you and I will have to take that food to them niggers. Jack and Mike must have got into some sorter trouble."

They started with the wagon, as it had already been loaded and prepared to go. They drove in the same direction through the woods, until finally they came into sight of a dim light a short distance ahead of them. They came to a bayou about 30 feet wide with a foot bridge across it. There the old gentleman stopped, got out of the wagon and went in the direction of the light. In a short time he returned, another with him, and introduced young Hegwer to him as a new member of the gang. They each gathered in some of the boxes and cans and started in the direction of the light. Young Hegwer was bound to see it all; tied the mules to a tree, gathered up a box and followed them.

To his great surprise, there he found what he was looking for. A large log cabin about 50 feet long, 20 feet wide, with about 40 negro men and women and boys 14 or 15 years



Heroines of the Battlefield

By Anita N. McGee

Four Hundred Women Enlisted as Soldiers in Civil War—Crimean War Gave Stimulus to Idea of Training Women Nurses—Florence Nightingale's Work—Interesting Facts About the Use of Term "Red Cross"—Wide-spread Misunderstanding as to its Meaning.

(Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee is the one woman in this country who has held a commission as an officer of the United States Army. During the Spanish-American war, as director of the hospital corps organized by the Army and Navy chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which society she was vice-president, Dr. McGee was regularly appointed assistant surgeon of the army. During the war she was constantly on duty, visiting hospitals and battlefields in her capacity of director and supervisor of the army's trained nurses. She was prominently connected with the Japanese hospital service during the late war with Russia. Dr. McGee studied abroad at Cambridge and the University of Geneva. She was graduated from Columbia university of Washington in 1888. Later she took a special course at Johns Hopkins hospital. She is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.)

An army has always two parts. One part is the actual fighters, who work, suffer and die at the end receive all the glory. The other part is those who provide for the fighters. They also work and suffer and die, but at the end they are ignored and afterward forgotten.

There are naturally very few women who have achieved glory in the fighting part of an army, though the amazons are well known and Semiramis, Zenobia and Jeanne d'Arc were commanders of armies. In former times, however, many a woman concealed her sex and took her place in the ranks as a man, though, from the nature of the case, not many of their names are known. Among those who enlisted in our revolutionary army were Deborah Sampson, Elizabeth Canning and Molly Macauley, and the last-named won the grade of sergeant before being discovered. It has been estimated that during our civil war no less than 400 women contrived by some means or other to enlist as soldiers. "The most recent instance of fighting women was in the Transvaal war when many a burgher's wife handled a weapon at his side and many were taken prisoners, some of them being dressed as men. It is quite common for the royal women of Europe to-day to hold honorary commissions, generally as colonels, and although not expected to take command in time of actual war, they do wear their uniforms and ride with their troops on occasions of ceremony.

But, after all, the true story of women in armies relates to their part in providing and caring for the fighters. The present elaborate organization of armies is of comparatively recent growth, and originally the greater part of the cooking and of the nursing of soldiers was done by their hardy female relatives, who were as well able as themselves to bear the fatigues of the campaign. It is always easier to procure a new soldier than it is to cure one who is sick or wounded, and the humane medical corps, as one of the departments of an army, was a growth of the last century. During the middle ages the care of the sick was largely left to

the great catholic order of knights and the orders of sisters who were affiliated with them. On the continent of Europe to-day, although a large majority of army nurses are men, yet in most countries there are a few sisters of catholic orders who not only continue to follow the troops in time of war, but who serve as head nurses in large army hospitals in time of peace.

About the beginning of the last century the idea of systematic training in the principles and practice of caring for the sick had its origin in Germany, where one of the earlier students of the art was Florence Nightingale. Like untold thousands of women before her, she went forth to the great battle with death in the hospitals, taking with her to the Crimea 38 women, of whom 13 were sisters of catholic or protestant orders. Other nurses joined her later. This war gave a great stimulus to the idea of training nurses, and it ultimately led to the introduction into the British army of a regular corps of women nurses. These "sisters," as they are called, are of course graduates of hospital training schools and their work consists essentially in the supervision of the nursing in large hospitals where the details are carried out by men enlisted for the purpose. In some respects the English system is well organized, as the rules are explicit regarding increase of pay with length of service, with provision for retirement and pensions. The most important post in this service is that of woman superintendent of Netley hospital, there being no woman at the head of all the nurses. There exists also an independent Indian nursing service of secular "sisters."

At the outbreak of the South African war the number of English sisters was fixed at 79, of whom 63 were employed in the British Isles and 16 at Gibraltar, Malta and Egypt. In addition to this small number provided for peace times there was a corps of reserve sisters, although appointments to it were unfortunately not under the control of the war office. As the nursing sisters of the reserves numbered only 93, hasty appointments were made, and some women who were entirely without knowledge of a nurse's duties succeeded in obtaining appointments. Of course the trained nurses who were sent to the Transvaal worked nobly and well, though the investigation of army hospitals has shown a most distressing insufficiency in their number.

The United States is looked to as a country whose system of women nurses may, in many respects, be used as an example.

Our nurse corps is a matter of quite recent growth. There were, of course, a large number of women employed during the civil war, most of them appointed by Miss Dorothea Lynde Dix, who was then superintendent of women nurses, but their services, as well as the work of the helpers who held no regular positions, came to an end at the close of the war. A vast amount of good was done by these women individually, but there was no lasting effect on the army itself.

In our country, with its prevailing independence, army assistance may be rendered by any one who chooses to offer it and no organizations are recognized as those through which alone such assistance will be received. It is true that there was before and during the Spanish war a committee acting under the name of the "American National Red Cross," which was allied with the international committee, but it had no exclusive recognition from our government, nor had it any organization as a general society.

EUROPE'S LAST FEUDAL STATE.
Something About Mecklenburg and Its Quaint Old Constitution.

The public announcement by the grand dukes of Mecklenburg of their intention to submit a new constitution next year to the estates may herald the speedy disappearance of what the Manchester Guardian describes as the last feudal state in Europe.

"Mecklenburg," says the Guardian, "enjoys the unique distinction of having carried medieval feudalism through the storm of the revolution into the twentieth century. The very name of its parliament—the estates of the knights and the towns—carries the mind back to the days before the passage 'from status contract,' when the people of a country consisted not of individual men and women, but of classes.

"In Mecklenburg every owner of a knight's fee, no matter how acquired—and there are some 700 of them—is a member of the estates, while 49 towns contribute each a representative. The peasants are absolutely excluded from political rights, but their loss is not very great, for the powers of the estates are not much greater than were those of the Spanish cortes in the absolute days of Phillip II.

"The feudalism of Mecklenburg is the debased and broken feudalism which the monarchs of Europe permitted to survive from the sixteenth century to the revolution because it left the nobles privileges while depriving them of political power. There are districts in which the grand dukes are free to tax at their will, and they publish no budgets, while the estates have a closely restricted and partial control over finance and legislation. During the revolution of 1848 Mecklenburg, like Prussia, received a modern constitution, but two years later the kings of Prussia and Hanover helped to restore the old order.

"Since 1870 the grand duchy has been a curious combination of imperial democracy and local feudalism, for, while the mass of its people have been shut out from local government, they have enjoyed universal suffrage in elections to the reichstag. Such a condition of things has, of course, roused a good deal of popular discontent, and has even impressed its incongruity upon the grand dukes, but hitherto the knights have stood in the way of change. Without the consent of the estates no change may be made in their privileges, and the Mecklenburg Junker is a byword for obscurantism, even in Germany. Whether the pressure of the present ruler will overcome this opposition, might please them both is likely to accord with the just requirements of the new age are questions that only an optimist would decide hastily.

"Shorts."

Short sheets, short blankets, short mattresses and short bedsteads are said to do more harm to hotels and railroads than all other causes combined. Doctors complain that at some hotels they cannot make their patients comfortable. When they pull the cover over their shoulders it comes off their feet, and vice versa.

"This state of affairs is probably harder on commercial travelers than any other class of men. It is getting so that only very short men can be commercial travelers. Hotels that treat their guests well in this respect should advertise the fact, so that traveling people can know where to stop. Doctors should use their influence with hotel proprietors to have this nuisance stopped.—Medical Brief.

Horses for Serbian Royalty.

To the long list of valuable animals which have passed as gifts from one monarch to another must now be added two of the finest horses owned by the sultan. These have been chosen as presents to King Peter and the Crown Prince George of Serbia. Every precaution is being taken to insure the safe transport of the animals. Elaborate preparations are being made for their care, and one of the sultan's officers will superintend the four grooms in charge of their delivery to King Peter's stables.

THE MARKETS.

New York, May 27, 1907.
Flour—Minnesota patent \$4.25@5.00.
Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.04 1/2.
Corn—No. 3 at 63 1/2 c.
Oats—Clipped white 51@56c.
Hay—Steady at \$24.00.
Cattle—Nothing doing.
Sheep—Steady at \$6.00, lambs \$7.50 @8.25.
Hogs—Weak.
Cleveland, May 27.—Flour—Minnesota spring patent \$5.00@5.30.
Wheat—No. 2 red 97c.
Corn—No. 3 yellow 59 1/2 c.
Oats—No. 3 white 50c.
Butter—Best creamery 25c.
Eggs—Strictly fresh 17c.
Cheese—York state 15 1/2 c.
Potatoes—Choice white 70@75c.
Hay—Best grades \$20.00.
Cattle—Choice steers \$5.50@5.65, calves \$7.50.
Sheep—Best wethers \$5.75@6.00, choice lambs \$7.75@8.00.
Hogs—Yorkers \$6.45@6.50.
Chicago, May 27.—Wheat—May 98 1/2 c.
Corn—May 54 1/2 c.
Oats—May 47 1/2 c.
Toledo, May 27.—Wheat—Cash 99 1/2 c.
Corn—Cash 57 1/2 c.
Oats—Cash 47c.
Cloverseed—Cash \$9.25.
East Buffalo, May 27.—Cattle—Export steers \$5.65@6.00. Veal calves \$7.50@8.00.
Sheep—Wethers \$6.25@6.50, lambs \$6.50@8.25.
Hogs—Yorkers \$6.65@6.75.

Nothing I Ate Agreed With Me.



MRS. LENORA BODENHAMER.
Mrs. Lenora Bodenhamer, R. F. D. 1, Box 99, Kernersville, N. C., writes: "I suffered with stomach trouble and indigestion for some time, and nothing that I ate agreed with me. I was very nervous and experienced a continual feeling of uneasiness and fear. I took medicine from the doctor, but it did me no good.

"I found in one of your Peruna books a description of my symptoms. I then wrote to Dr. Hartman for advice. He said I had catarrh of the stomach. I took Peruna and Manalin and followed his directions and can now say that I feel as well as I ever did.

"I hope that all who are afflicted with the same symptoms will take Peruna, as it has certainly cured me."

The above is only one of hundreds who have written similar letters to Dr. Hartman. Just one such case as this entitles Peruna to the candid consideration of every one similarly afflicted. If this be true of the testimony of one person what ought to be the testimony of hundreds, yes thousands, of honest, sincere people. We have in our files a great many other testimonials.

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE
For Hot, Tired, Aching, Swollen Feet.



Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures painful, smarting, nervous feet and ingrowing nails, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Makes tight or new shoes easy. A certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. 30,000 testimonials. Try it today. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe stores. Don't accept a substitute. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Leonard, Le Roy, N. Y., U. S. A. Genuine bears above signature.

SAWYER'S EXCELSIOR BRAND
Oiled Clothing and Slickers

Our Fireman's Coat is a dandy; suited also for general use. Don't accept any waterproof coat from a dealer unless it bears our trade mark above. Below "SAWYER'S" are best. If your dealer does not carry the "Sawyer's" Oiled Clothing and Slickers write us for catalog and prices.

SAWYER'S EXCELSIOR BRAND
H. M. SAWYER & SON, EAST CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Headache, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature. Refuse Substitutes.

HICKS' CAPUDINE IMMEDIATELY CURES Headaches and Indigestion. Trial bottle 10c. At drug stores.

To Settle Estate
Will sacrifice improved 343 acre farm. Nice house and lot in county seat town. Saw mill, 150 acres small timber. All in Ohio. No exchange. W. C. BANCROFT, Erie, Pa.